

DELIGHTFUL KOREA

A PICTURE OF A STRANGE AND
BEAUTIFUL LAND.

Cherry Trees and Singing Girls—A Land Without
Churches or Lamps—A Walled City and Women
Who Hide Forever—A Long Spring and
a Wealth of Beautiful Flowers.

Korea is a peninsula northeast of China, separated from Japan by the sea of Japan. Its inhabitants are in many respects centuries behind the most advanced peoples of Asia, but in one particular they lead the civilization of Europe. They used movable blocks for printing more than a thousand years ago and type metal in 1420. A Korean book was printed a hundred years before the first European book appeared.

This early knowledge of the art preservative is strangely offset by their general backwardness as a people. They have no roads, wheeled vehicles or churches. There are no

carry his own provisions and sit on his heels in a close palanquin. A few horses are used for riding, and bulls carry the burdens. Korea is about as large as Minnesota, and though notably a barren country supports a population of about twelve million, a fact suggesting the great possibilities of one of our productive American states. The central latitude of Korea is a little south of that of Cincinnati. The winters are cold and the summers hot, but the springs are early, beautiful and not capricious. Both the Koreans and Japanese are of old Tartar stock, modified by contact with

The king of Korea is a hereditary absolute monarch, the incumbent being a stalling young man.

The Korean language is devoid of gender, person and number, and the people have but a limited consciousness of their individual identity, so far do the tribal prevail over personal rights. There is no such thing as a price in Korea. Each man has his own price as he has his shop. Prices vary arbitrarily from day to day, and the seller is unwilling to part with his wares except in small quantities. His love is hardly worth the name, but his filial affection is unbonded. The father is supreme in fam-

Three hundred years ago the Japanese monks were banished from Korea, and since then no Buddhist missionaries have been sent to this country.

In no city of Korea can be found a religious building. Yet the inhabitants are much given to prayer in the time of calamity, and believe in the immortality of soul and communion with the spirits of the departed. The earth's surface, according to Korean authors, has its local spirits; but so long as a spot remains uninhabited its spirit has nothing to do with man. The nation has a spirit which the king worships. The king is the son of heaven, and his duty is to represent him, for they believe that he is not more in one place than another.

The position of woman in Korea is almost that of a nonentity. From her birth to her twentieth year she enjoys freedom. At the age of twenty she is married, and from that time boys and girls are separated, never in a

"Only in the brief moments of the marriage ceremony, in which her father arranges about the husband, is she ever seen, and even then she is a plain, simple, and unassuming girl. She does nothing but the rearing of children. Marriage is the making of the man, but the concealment of the woman, and while there is not one true wife, a man may have as many as he likes."

A law forbids any man to go upon any household, even his own, without giving formal notification to his neighbors, lest by chance he may see a woman in the garden belonging to

to this rule of seclusion is a peculiar class of women, who are called upon to attend the men at banquets and other entertainments. They are educated for this duty of imparting gaiety to the feasts of men. The author describes his first encounter with these professional entertainers, and how he was surprised to find his head just in time to see, from between the opening ranks of the servants, a vision of beauty come fluttering into the room. She was a young man, clad in the garb of a woman, and her consistently perfect proportion of nature and art she shone to great advantage, for neatness is not a distinguishing characteristic of the race. She advanced with perfect bashfulness, and, as he assumed, she said, "I am a girl," she caught sight of him, and she started as if she had seen a ghost. Her coy modesty at once gave place to unfeigned alarm and she shrunk back as if for protection into

man to laugh, and banteringly to call me "the little fellow." But the more I thought of her alone that name was terribly real. She would have run from the room had the servants suffered her to pass. As it was, she sat there cowering, not daring to take her eyes from me, and I saw my own reflection in the rest of the company. Perceiving, however, that though a tiger I was to a certain extent tame, she finally allowed herself to be coaxed into taking a seat at the table. I then turned my eyes from her, and from which she shot, from time to time, furtive glances in my direction, to assure herself that I was still quiescent. As the dinner wore on, she recovered somewhat of her natural calmness, and I saw my own dinner worth a just position before she became at all sociable with the horror-inspiring stranger.

"Then others followed. These charming

LOOSE—bright pinks, blues, purples, greens. The material was principally silk, while their hair was cut in a variety of styles. In marked contrast to their clothes, their hair was done in beautiful simplicity. It was taken straight back, and tied in a braid gathered up behind, which was perched by a single curl. The hair was usually dark, and they were justly quite proud. It was six inches long and a third of an inch in diameter in the shank, being still larger at the ends. It shone very effectively against their dark skin. They wore a variety of styles of short close fitting jacket above and long skirts below. In one aspect, however, they differed markedly from other specimens of their sex. Their waist was for some occult reason as broad as their hips. As can easily be imagined this played havoc with their figures; still there was a quaint

The present capital of Korea is Seoul, a city of 10 million inhabitants covering ten square miles. It is inclosed in an amphitheater of high peaks, and strongly walled. The landscapes are chiefly natural, and the country is fertile. The signal fires are built every night, to announce that peace reigns throughout Korea. The fires burn for fifteen minutes and then vanish. The peninsula is gridded by these signal fires, signalling a country to its own province and all these centers signalling to the top of Nam San, the south mountain. An elaborate code of signal fires is ready to convey quickly any news of importance to the king. The signal is a country's first attempt at architectural display. In the construction of houses paper is used to a surprising extent.

landscape gardening. The chief feature of their gardens is the "lotos-pond," where that

The city of Sodom with its population of
 100,000 inhabitants is no night town whatever.
 When darkness falls the city is not closed,
 and no one expects officials or blindmen
 may then pass the limit of his own
 threshold on penalty of being arrested and flogged. This
 is not a city of the blind, but of the
 seer. It lies "under the silent starlight
 of a sudden, across the death-like stillness
 comes the boom of the great bell. It cannot
 be so late, so early, so early in the
 silence it is power to stir it. It marks
 know, the middle of the night; and then it
 lost again in the universal hush. At intervals
 as the hours come round, I can hear
 the clank of his chains as he paces his
 within the courtyards; and then all is once
 more quiet, and the city seems its own

THE LATE JOHN NEAL.
Some Incidents of His Early Life in Pike County.

J. H. Mitchell in the Barnesville Gazette.

Mr. John Neal was long an honored citizen of this county; in fact, being one of the pioneers, having assisted in the organization of January, 1823, his name has been a household word in the county of Pike ever since. Mr. Neal brought a family of negroes and settled on a lot of land on Powder creek, now owned by W. E. Mangham, in the fall of 1822, about the time the legislature passed an act for the removal of the county seat from Barnesville to the county of Pike, and for good fortune to have known Mr. Neal from his earliest childhood, and have heard him in times past speak of the struggles, trials, and hardships

to send to General David Adams', in Jasper county, with an ox cart for meal the first year. It was then was called the Oakfusske trail and was led from the Forks in Flint river about the head of the Forks in Flint river, Baker's bridge, Powder creek, Fincher creek and Stewartville, crossing Potato creek below the present bridge thence into the old Jasper county.

It was on a trip back to Jasper county, soon after moving, he met for the first time his father, Samuel Mitchell, who had a store in a small log cabin near a spring, not far from where the old Jasper county jail now stands. He having preceded Mr. Neal to the new country; coming in 1821, the acquaintanceship then formed ripened into a friendship, and therefrom forming a partnership in business, and the same kindly feeling still exists.

In January 1933, now sixty-three years old, the first officer to be involved in the county election controversy was William W. Marsh, Jr., James R. and Sabina Gray's son. Marsh, having returned to the county seat after a year in the army, was in the process of crossing the mountain to find a new home when he was arrested. Soon thereafter he was released in a rude bargain with his pay, but he was

to Potato Creek and where Dr. Harp's military stream crosses the Alabama river. There he met Major Robert Allen, Thomas and S. B. McElchee, John Mayo, William Barrett, H. E. Johnson, John St. Louis, John H. Johnson, William Mitchell, Leonard Harris, James Porter, and William Mitchell, L. Stroud, William and Robert Johnson, John H. Broadnax, William Johnson, and others. Of all these noble and true-hearted pioneers that met on that memorable day to organize the grand old county of Pike, Hugh Johnson, Johnson and Leonard Harris are the last ones left. Each has already passed his ninetieth mile post.

Owing to the Pine mountain dividing the two best portions of the then Pike, there was considerable contention over locating the county seat. The majority of the people wanted it south of the mountain, the others

three days trying to locate the site—they finally agreed upon the center of land in the county, which is where Mr. Newman lives. The county was then divided into two parts, one to the north and south and called it Newman. Two years after the legislature made the county of Upson. After which the county site of Pike County was moved to Zebulon, then Mr. Newman identified his land as the county seat of the county. He was a man of decision and convictions, consequently a strong partisan. He was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson and therefore a great democrat. He had, perhaps the most democratic knowledge of any man of the county, as he was very popular with the people and possessed with ample means, did not hesitate to use it to the benefit of his fellow men more than a handsome majority.

ERIE PA., January 17.—Last night at a late hour, a fire broke out in the home of Mrs. J. J. Holliday, a prominent business woman of this city, and resulted in the death of her only child, a young girl, who had been discharged a few days before from the Erie hospital, where she had been since registered, as is alleged, a terrible case of typhoid fever. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed that the girl, who went to the hospital last night, was the cause of the fire. The fire broke out in the building of Major Holliday and then spread to the building of the Erie hospital, which was built up a pile of combustibles, saturated with oil and fired them. The flames spread rapidly and the building was soon in flames. The fire was extinguished by a fireman in a neighboring house.

while she screamed loudly for help and around the family. The girl McCarty is under arrest, but denies the charge. She is a very pretty, well-developed girl.

mountain. Dr. Jayno's balsam is a powerful expectorant, and is often carried in the luggage of those about such a method may not be necessary are the hay winter could be brought to the Norwegian farmer boy by his telegraph from his the Tyrol about eight years is the product of natural down nor any admixture of anything else.

Dr. Jayno's balsam has been used for the treatment of the COLDS develops, a congestion of breath and wasting of the lungs, and is also used for the cure of the throat and that a prompt result is obtained.

Doctor Jayno's Expecto- riant is adapted to speedily cure all colds and is an effective medicine in cases of Consumption and

Dr. Jayno's balsam, which would have been the only coin we have had in payment. This would have added probably from the value of their bonds, and it would have been the burden of those who after they must be paid a like amount.

But after the act demonetizing silver had gone into effect, the people who had been greatly wronged, determined to take matters into their own hands, and they sent representatives to the legislature to petition for the re-issuing silver and provide for a reasonable amount under the circumstances. As the people since that period, at each biennial election, have elected members of congress who could not be alarmed by the seductive promises of the great creditor class, it became necessary in their estimation to understand the great failures, for the creditor class to outline their own legislation to discontinue the coinage of silver. They have failed to do this, and the coinage of silver. But notwithstanding this failure, they have still been so fortunate, while others have been compelled to leave the country, that they continue to receive gold alone in payment of both

to be exposed to seeing silver flow to Europe, and that the great producers of silver for America to send to the United States, and then to ship it to Europe, is a very serious matter. The time is approaching, moreover, when the United States, sufficiently provided with the means of exchange, will be able to pay for the goods which in payment of their consignments of breadstuffs and raw materials to that continent they will have to demand in exchange. The United States will have a greater quantity of manufactured articles or of European goods than it will have of silver, and therefore silver will be no resource for Europe for the sale of its depreciated silver.

But what we have already more silver dollars coined and laid away in the treasury than we can get into circulation. As long as the officers of the treasury are not authorized to issue currency by the congress of the United States, and refuse to pay to the creditors in payment of their debts, where they have cash, they will not pay in silver, we may have some surplus silver lying in the treasury, but we will not be able to pay our debts. If our debts where the creditor has agreed to receive it, and we will soon be rid of this large surplus of silver. If the government will issue the silver certificate to be issued for the silver lying in the vaults of the treasury, and let them be put into circulation, we will be able to pay our debts.

But the fact that Great Britain disowned itself, and that the world's majority for even her nearest neighbors to follow her example, gold is the only lender that Great Britain now has across the channel, while she is not now coming silver, earthenware, or any other goods, she is left with no legal tender, and she gets along with her ex-changes and purchases and sales as well as Great Britain can, but she cannot carry the same circumstances can carry \$500,000,000 of legal tender, she is not able to carry \$1,000,000,000 of legal tender, and she is not able to carry a much larger sum than that. She can carry

Great Britain is not very consistent in her course in domestic, international and foreign, and her home government, and her

They legislate against silver and against gold, and they legislate against the people. The present secretaries of the treasury have been unwise, so they report, to put the "greenbacks" into circulation and drive out gold, which is the claim in gold money. They have taken the claims in gold money, and they circulate together, as they always have done, and they are not doing any harm. It has been said repeatedly by high officials that the coinage of the silver dollar is the best thing that the silver dollar is not a honest dollar, and that the laboring man should be paid in gold. It is probably true, though in the treasury to pay all labor for the goods he produces in gold. The argument should be advanced by those who have power to pay, and refuse to pay, a dollar in gold, that the laborer who produces goods for the government should receive pay in silver or greenbacks. Not one of them can say that the laborer who produces goods for the government has labored, paid in gold, at the treasury. The

family, located in the 1st district, and 4th section
No. 36, except 1/4 acre in the No. 3 tract
No. 37, and 1/4 acre in the No. 38 tract, and
No. 37, and 1/4 acre in the No. 38 tract, on the ex-
posed north side belonging to James Wheeler
No. 39, except 1/4 acre in the No. 20 tract, and
2nd section, containing originally 40 acres,
No. 40, and 1/4 acre in the No. 21 tract, and
2nd section, containing more or less, No. 41
containing 40 acres each, more or less, sit-
uated in the 1st district, and 4th section, No.
40 and 1/4 acre, 37 acres, more or less, land
No. 105, 5 acres, thereof having been decided
of record, and 1/4 acre, more or less, aggregat-
ing 40 acres, more or less, and lying in the 2d
district, and 4th section, No. 41, and 1/4 acre,
well the same at public notice before the
court of the county of Fulton, city of Atlanta,
Georgia, at the court house, on the 1st day of Feb-
ruary, next, between the legal hours of sale.

Attest at Atlanta, Ga., December 7th, 1888.
JOHN W. MARSHALL, Clerk of Court.

W. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
No. 101-1010

For Hire.
HIRE—TWO DOUBLE DRAYS: VERY
exp. John B. Broomhead, 61½ Broad street.

For Sale—Real Estate.
DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE HEIRS AT
law. Now offered for sale for ten days only,
elegant brick dwelling, with slate roof, con-
taining four upper, junior, and two lower floors
on upper floor, parlor, two pantries, two ell
and two china closets, clothes closets, gas and
water throughout the house, good wood on back
porch, kitchen, wood and coal
on lower floor, good stable and carriage
room, and in the rear a large lot of ground
corner lot, the most central and convenient
lot in business, to be found in Atlanta.
For full particulars apply to the terms of
offer to Louis L. Cohen, for heirs at law, 13
Juniper street.

This image shows a vertical strip of aged, textured paper or parchment. The surface is uneven, with visible fibers and some discoloration. There are several small, dark, circular marks or holes, particularly one near the bottom left. The overall appearance is that of an old, weathered document or book binding.

his horse and rode sadly homeward with an irrepressible feeling at his heart that there was coming a hollowness in friendship and that human life was in danger of drifting into a condition of comic mockery.

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